CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Tun people of Great Britain have been awakened to the necessity of re- of Waverly, Ia., have united in a donaform in their prison system. A mem- tion of \$100,000 to the home for aged ber of the Howard association has and infirm in Des Moines. The instiwritten a letter to the London Times tution was started less than a year declaring that while a certain enforce- ago. ment of deterence is essential for the Tun Spanish government is making maintenance of public security, yet a preparations to send 8,000 additional really beneficent regard is due the troops to the Philippine islands at worst offenders, "being demanded once, and also to increase the garrialike by our common humanity and by son on the island of Fernando Po. the precept and example of the Divine

founder of the Christian religion." THE entire plant of the Carnegie per cent. to 3 per cent. Co.'s Edgar Thomson steel works at B-addock, Pa., resumed operation, on meeting at Liverpool, on the 24th, unthe 25th, after several weeks' idleness. der the auspices of the Liverpool Re-Both the old and new mills were em- form club, to protest against the rule ployed making steel rails, giving em- of the sultan of Turkey and the masyment to about 3,200 workmen.

der arrest in Boulogne, France, reject. cipal speaker of the occasion. ed the suggestion of the United States consul that he employ French law-

THE Toronto (Out.) Mail and Empire says that the government has passed an order in council providing for the opening of canals on Sundays for the purpose of facilitating traffic.

improvement in the condition of the national treasury has not yet come to jured. who, on July 7, 1891, was sentenced to hold at least 25,000,000 bushels of the years in the eastern penitentiary whent. for misappropriating over \$500,000 of Some years ago an attempt was made his official position.

of leprosy was accidentally discovered in the waiting-room at Bellevue hospital, New York, on the 21st. The vie- pile was much weakened. Lightning tim is George Fleming, 40 years old, a or vandals a few nights ago completed the work of destruction.

SPEAKER REED, Senators Frye and Hef that Russia and Japan have agreed prisoners were taken out almost suffor 7 to a joint protectorate in Corea, Rus- cated.

ia, virtually taking the position there that China had before the war. John Goins was sentenced at Franklin, Ind., on the list, to four years' im-prisonment in the penitentiary for lar-the aggregate imports by this firm to

Montener to died on the 21st. She was road was thrown over an 80-foot ember at t Itinje on March 19, 1859, 2580 innkment, near Butler, Pa. on the 25th,

was not married. N. A. Chaig, city marshal of Table Rock, Neb., was killed, on the 22d, by one of two tramps whom he sought to The deputy marshal tripped over the hade of his fallen chief and both

tramps escaped. PRIVATE telegram received in Washington, on the 22d, by United States Treasurer Morgan stated that Callis Bey, husband of P. T. Barnem's widow, died, on the first, in Constan-

tinople. The artillery department of the Turkish war office has on exhibition 170 Armenian bombs from five to nine inches in length, which the authorities discovered in an Armenian bomb

factory in Constantinople. The official report of the trial trip of the cruiser Brooklyn gives the vesvel's speed at 21.5117 knots, which carns for the Cramps, her builders, a preminm of \$350,000.

THERE was a severe frost, on the parning of the 23d, all over north Texas and Indian territory. The top

crop of cotton was injured. GILBERT LOUIS DUPEREZ, the cele brated French tenor, died at Passy the 23d. He was 89 years of age. A meavy gale prevailed at Nantucket, Mass., on the 23d, and the term blew away one of the arms of the encient windmill, which had with

to a the gales of nearly two cen-QUEEN VICTORIA, on the 2nd, passed the mark which signalized the longest reign of any British sovereign. She as the recipient of many congratula

The boller of a 90-ton, ten-wheel locomotive on the Big Four railroad burst at Pekin, Ill., on the 22d, hurling the enormous engine more than 100 feet, partially demolishing a large metery, killing the fireman and breaking nearly all the glass within a quarter of a mile of the scene of the re-markable accident. Pieces of the engine were picked up 1,000 feet away. THE directors of the American Bell Telepione Co. met in Boston, on the ad, and declared the regular quarterly dividend of three per cent. This takes 1936 per cent. declared so far

A romen of 27 Spanish troops started for Calabrazar, eight miles from Havana on the 21st. The next morning five of the 87 returned to Havana and reported that their companions had been killed by insurgents shortly

before reaching Calabrazar. DELEGATES from 18 states to the American Bankers' association convention at St. Louis, speaking for the members from their respective commonwealths, declared that the business depression now prevailing over the country is due to the free silver to cause the destruction of the bridge,

ONE of the three tramps arrested for suspected complicity in the murder of the chief of police at Table Rock, Nob., has confessed that he was the marderer of OBicer Moore in Denver in

the spring of 1895. Louis Gennand, Baron de Geer, of Finance, the celebrated Swedish New York city held \$14,216,025 in exstatesman and politician, died in Stock- cess of the requirements of the 25-perboins on the 21th, aged 78 years.

Ex-Alderman Salo W. Roth, of Chicago, was indicted by the Cook county grand jury, on the 24th, on the charge of embezzling \$43,000 from the National Loan and Building association. His bonds were fixed at \$25,000.

JAMES CALLAHAN, of Des Moines, and A. Slimmer, the noted philanthropist | They were married in Germantown,

THE Bank of England, on the 24th, advanced its rate of discount from 21/6

Four thousand persons attended a sacres of Armenians in the Turkish P. J. Tynan, the Irish invincible un-

THE pumping station and depot of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. in East St. yers, named by the consul, to defend Louis, Ill., were totally destroyed by him, and informed the consul that he fire on the 21th. The flames extend relied upon the republic to do him cocothe yards of the Big Four railroad and consumed a number of cars before they were subdued; loss, estimated,

HUGH CONWAY, aged 61, one of the oldest citizens of Kansas City, Kas., while walking on James street, on the The expected and officially predicted den by a 16 year-old boy and fatally in-14th, was run down by a bicycle rid-

pass. In fact, the condition is steadily growing worse. The receipts for the first 20 days of September were Signature of September were Signature of September 1895 of Septem days of September, 1895, of \$18,380,517. | contract wheat for December delivery,

city and state money while occupying to destroy by dynamite the monument on South Mountain, a few miles from What is believed to be a genuine case Boonsboro, Md., erected to the mem-

A rime in the hospital department of Hale, and Congressmen Dingley, Mil-liken and Boutelle will leave Maine to the 25th, caused a loss of \$20,000; no take the stump for the republican insurance. The fire was started by a party in the middle and western states. prisoner named Alexander Bell, with The London Times expresses the be-

LAZARD FRERES, of New York, received \$1,500,000 gold by the steamer Augusta Victoria, on the 25th, and ceny. Goins' offense was steading five that date \$16,350,000. They deposited

\$2,000,000 gold in the sub-treasury. PRINCESS OLGA of Montenegro, niece A CONSTRUCTION train of 12 dump , the reigning prince of ears on the Butler & Pittsburgh railowing to the failure of the brakes to work. One man was killed and

a number were badly injured. THE net gold reserve in the United acrest as suspecied post office burgiars. States treasury, at the close of business, on the 25th, stood at \$119,619,102. The day's withdrawals of gold at New York was \$22,500. There was exchanged for gold deposited \$1,600,000

DAVID BASSETT, aged 91 years, was croshed to death between the bumprs of two ears in the St. Paul yards, at Green Buy, Wis., on the 25th.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Reelin Vessiche Zeitung, commenting upon the correspondence between Gov. Culberson of Texas and Prince Bismarck on the question of free silver, says that the letter of the oringe can only be interpreted as meaning that he would be pleased if not know whether they will or how success may be assured.

A DISPATCH from Leadville, Col., on the 27th, said: At ten o'clock to-night report came into town that the guard at the waterworks reservoir was beng attacked by an armed force of niners. A few minutes later the report was followed by a rumor that anther party was making an assault upon the Bohn shaft which is also unler strong military guard.

A DISPATCH from Toledo, O., on the 27th, said information had reached there from Defiance that Chas. Gosser, a young business man of that was drowned in the Maumee river while attempting to walk on the water in imitation of the Saviour. Gossler is believed to have become insane over religion. He was married

only last week. THE steamship Hope, with Lieut. Peary and party on board, arrived at North Sydney, C. R., on the 26th, and left for the United States on the 27th. The trip was singularly free from accidents, and was successful in every thing except the accomplishment of the principal object of the trip, which was to bring back a 40-ton meteorite

previously discovered at Mellville bay. THE weekly statement of the associated banks of New York city, issued on the 26th, showed the following changes: Reserve, increase, \$3,761,650; loans, decrease, \$1,228,280; specie, inerease, \$895,600; legal tenders, increase, \$3,361,000; deposits, increase, \$2,392,600;

circulation, increase, \$499,000, THE police of Havana, on the 27th, discovered a dynamite bomb weighing 14 pounds under the Coucha bridge, on the outskirts of that city. It is supposed that the bomb was intended and that for some unexplained reason

it failed to explode. Ar Chicago Junction, O., the Elkins Bros.' grist mill and elevator, with 10,060 bushels of wheat, were destroyed by fire on the 27th; loss, estimated,

\$100,000. On the 26th the associated banks of cent, rule.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS

Married Fifty Years Ago. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Conning ham, of 1414 Lucas place, St. Louis, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding the other evening. Ky., and have spent the 50 years of their married life in Kentucky and Missouri. Dr. Conningham has filled pulpits in the Methodist Episcopal church during almost the entire period, but has been connected also with the southern branch of the Methodist church. He is now a member of Centenary congregation, St. Louis, and officiates occasionally in various churches as a local preacher. He and his wife are in good health, and neither appears to be much over

State Board of Health. Gov. Stone has appointed members of the state board of health, as follows, each for three years from July 20, 1896: Alex. Mackland, of Richmond, Ray county, for the Third congressional district, to succeed himself; J. F. the Fifth congressional district, to succeed himself: W. R. Wilkinson, of Alridge, Cape Girardeau county, for the Fourteenth congressional district, vice

P. N. Gully, term expired. Mission Chapel to Be Rebuilt. The Soulard Market Mission chapel, St. Louis, is to be rebuilt. The building was completely wrecked by the tornado, and during the summer the school has met in one place and another. Therewere over 1,260 scholars before the storm, and it was difficult to find any place large enough for their meetings. Supt. Markham, who left early in May for a vacation in Massachusetts, has now returned. A meeting of the officers of the mission has chapel will be built, entirely new.

In Hard Luck. its plant by fire.

Runaway Girls Captured Russell, aged 14 and 15 years respectively, were detained at the city prison, says a dispatch from Topeka, Kas., on messages from their parents, residing at Sugar Lake, Mo. The girls, who are not related to each other, ran away from home and were found here by a policeman.

William Otis Johnson William Otis Johnson, an old and county, died at his home in Mexico, aged 69. He had been a resident of this state about fifty-seven years and was widely known in that part of

Two Crops of Peaches from One Tree. Capt. T. J. Wilson, northwest of Tipton, recently exhibited several fullyripened peaches, which were of the second crop on the same trees this season. The peaches are of an early freestone variety.

Was Known lo Missourl. Albert Wright Dickinson, for several years general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway, and wellknown in Missourl, died at his home in Seymour, Ind., recently, of paresis,

aged 66. A Coatly Fire to Mr. Callison It cost William Callison, a stockman of Versailles, an even \$3.150 to run from St. Louis to a fire at East St. Louis. He was robbed of that sum by

a clever pickpocket on the Eads bridge. Attempted Grave Robbery. There was an attempt made the the Americans should succeed in set other night, at Washington, to rob the here Mr. Bryan found quite a party of tiling the question, but that he does grave of Miss Regina Brecker, who Mr. Sewall's friends. died suddenly in St. Louis not long

ago, supposably by asphyxiation. Aged and Insane. John Seibenmorgan, who was a county patient at insane asylum No. 3, Nevada, from Osage county, since the opening of the institution in 1887, died recently, aged nearly ninety.

Rurgiars Use a Wagon. Burglars entered the general merchandise store of E. O. Snow at Atlanta, and the hardware store of Fullmer & Turner, and carried away \$700 worth of goods in a wagon. Followed lils Predecessor.

ter in Pettis county, died of tuberculosia. His predecessor in office, Edward Crawford, died of the same disease a few months ago. Said He Wasn't Gullty. In the trial of Childs Grimes, charged with killing his son-in-law, Luther Whitmore, near his home, five miles

C. A. Crawford, aged 28, a postmas-

east of Moberly, the jury declared Grines "not guilty." He Was Jenlous. A young farmer named Al Gibson, ten miles from Ava, Douglass county, shot his wife and then made an nis successful attempt upon his own life.

Congressman Hubbard's Child. The youngest child of Congressman Hubbard died at Versailles, Mr. Hubbard was called in from his canvass, and reached home a few hours before the child died.

Gibson was jealous.

Thomas B. Wright. Thomas B. Wright, aged 55, died at Boonville. He was a prominent citizen, leading lawyer, member of the G. A. R., and recently mayor of the city.

Rev. W. J. Cole, of Lexington, from home the residence was broken into and diamonds valued at \$500 stolen. John O'Connell, Aged 103. John O'Conneil died at his home near Louisiana, at the age of 165. He Iwas a native of Ireland and had been a res-

ident in this country for 60 years,

During the absence of the family of

POLILICAL POT-POURRI.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

McKinley Said to Thrive on Hard Work-Palmer and Buckner at Washington-Bryan Spends Sunday with Sewall at Bath, Mc.—A Fish Dinner at Small Point The Massachusetts Gold Standard Dem

CANTON, O., Sept. 27. - Maj. McKinley was not in the least over-fatigued by his work of last week. He is in excellent spirits to-day and says he has not felt better at any time during the campaign. He remained at home during the morning and spent the afternoon at his sister-in-law's, Mrs. Barber, where he and Mrs. McKinley dined. Maj. McKinley expects a week of arduous work, but he will not have as many delegations as he had to receive last week. Perhaps the most exacting six days of the campaign here will be next week, when there are a large number of big delegations coming from long distances to call on the republican candidate.

Maj. McKinley seems to thrive on hard work and it cannot be seen that the campaign has in any way impaired his health or robbed him of his Gover, of Corder, Lafayette county, for strength. It is his purpose to make his speeches considerably shorter as delegations increase in number, and tenberg, Perry county, for the Thir-teenth congressional district, to suc-day when he made eleven speeches. day when he made eleven speeches. ceed himself; W. J. Roberts, of Oak- Maj. McKinley feels that the campaign of education has been comprehensive and thorough on the part of the republicans, that the arguments are in the main all in and that short crisp talks to the people who come to see him will be effective and satisfactory at this stage of the campaign.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

One Passes Through and the Other Lays

Over in Washington. Washington, Sept. 28.-Senator Palmer and ex-tiov. Buckner came down from Philadelphia yesterday in their special car, reaching Washington at 3:30 o'clock, Gen. Buckner stayed been held, and it is announced that a only a few minutes, continuing on the same train to Louisville, but Gen. Palmer, who was accompanied by his At Webb City attachments aggregat- wife, son and daughter-in-law, went ing \$4,000 were levied upon the plant of to the home of his son-in-law, Edwin the Victor Mining Co., composed of G. Crabbe, a chief of division in the residents of Toledo, O. The entire pension office, where he stayed until works are new and estimated to be to-day. His arrival in Washington worth \$10,000. The Bank of Carterville was known only to a few intimate holds a prior mortgage for \$3,000. A friends and consequently very few few months ago the same company lost calls disturbed him during the evening. He was very cheerful regarding the present outlook in a general way, Two girls, Lulu Russell and Maggie although declining to commit himself to any specific numerical claims as to the result of the campaign.

The enthusiasm of the big Baltimore and Philadelphia meetings, he said, impressed him with the strength of the sound money feeling. He retired at ten o'clock feeling much in need of

To-day Gen. Palmer expects to be busy most of the day with matters highly respected citizen of Audrian connected with his senatorial duties which need attention, and he intends to dispose of accumulated mail at his at several departments. If possible he will leave this afternoon for his home in Springfield, where he will remain the rest of the campaign, unless unexpectedly called out by Chairman Bynum for another tour of speech

BRYAN AT BATH.

A Quiet Day with His Running Mate-A Fish Dinner at Small Point,

BATH, Me., Sept. 27.-As the guest of his political partner, William J. Bryan spent a quiet, restful day, and with Mr. Sewall, left Eath at midnight for Lynn and Boston. Messrs, Bryan and Sewall attended service at the Centre Congregational church. At the conclusion of the services, the candidates started for Small Point 12 miles from Bath, behind a mettlesome pair of trotters, Mr. Sewall holding the reins. Mr. Sewall has a summer cottage at Small Point, overlooking the Atlantic at the mouth of the Kennebec, and

A fish dinner was served. The head of the democratic ticket immensely enjoyed the dinner and the oniet of has a cottage there. Mr. Manley is in New York, but his cottage was decorated with American flags in honor of

Mr. Bryan's visit. o'clock and three hours later went on board a sleeping car, which was attired immediately.

Mr. Sewall accompanied Mr. Bryan as far as New York.

THE GOLD-STANDARD WING

Of the Massachusetts Democracy Put Up

an Opposition State Ticket. Bosrox, Sept. 27.-Yesterday afternoon the gold standard wing of the democratic party, dissenting from the platform adopted and state ticket nominated by yesterday's convention, deeided to place in the field on nomination papers a ticket favorable to the nominees and platforms of the convention held in Indianapolis early this

month The ticket as filed by the National Democratic state committee of Massachusetts is as follows:

For governor, Fred O. Prince, Boston; for lieutenant-governor, James E. McConnell, Fitchburg; for secretary, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester; for treasurer, Horace P. Toby, Wareham: for auditor, Charles O. Spellman, Springfield: for attorney general, Henry F. Huribut, Lynn.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Visit From Committeeman Kerns-Cock ran to Speak at St. Louis,

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.-National Comnitteeman Kerens called at republican national headquarters yesterday on his arrival from St. Louis. He said the sound money league which was recently organized in St. Louis was composed of some prominent democrats in business circles, and their effectiveness as a campaign organization could not be excelled in any part of the country. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address in St. Louis early next week.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Arctic Exploring Steamer Hope Reaches Sydney, C. B.,

On Her Return from the Frozen Zone-In teresting Description of the Incidents of the Trip-What was Accomplished in Furtherance of Its Object.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 28.-A specia. from Sydney, C. B., says: Lieut. Peary gives the following account of his trip to Greenland on the steamer Hope:

"After leaving Turnabrik, Labra-dor, the Hope steamed northward along the coast, encountering much heavy ice. She passed an American whaling bark off Four Peaks and was detained one day off Cape Chidley by ice. She obtained three polar bears there, two being captured alive. She entered the Hudson straits and

reached Ashe inlet, on the north side, July 28. The country in the vicinity was examined, and the pendulum and magnetic observations were made. They visited the village of Hudson Bay and Kiomos and obtained kiak They then left the Hudson straits for Ceada passage, through the ice-

bound Resolution islands, July 29, and the following day attempted to enter Camberland sound, but were prevented by heavy ice. They bore away for Gold Havens, Greenland, arriving there August 27. Magnet observations were taken

there. They then steamed to Atanikerdluk in the Waigatt and collected fessils. Thence they went to Ornenak. where Prof. Burtin and his party were landed for the summer's work; thence to Uppernavik to obtain Eskimo hunters for Prof. Tarr. The next stop was made at Wilcox-head, Melville bay. Prof. Tarr and

his party were landed on August 7. Melville bay was crossed in spite of the ice and fog in 26 hours. A large polar bear was killed on the way. Arrived, August 8, at Cape York and found a few natives there and learned that influenza had taken off 28 of the little tribe; 11 per cent. of their entire number. They also learned that the Anniversary lodge had been burned. An eclipse of the sun was observed about midnight on August 8. They encountered much ice off Cape York in Melville Bay and the Hope steamed north and visited various settlements, obtaining costumes, tents, sleds, canoes, implements, weapons, dogs, etc.,

making easts, photographs, etc. Two or three days were devoted to walras hunting, a number of fine specimens being secured, also a *number of reindeer, narwhal, white whale, seals, etc. The bird cliffs were also visited and a series of Arctic birds in ail stages of growth obtained. Bowling bay and the site of Anniversary lodge were visited. The lodge was

headstone erected.

Returning to Cape York August 23, the ice had broken up enough to allow the Hope to penetrate into Melville bay and reach the site of the meteor-They were fortunate in effecting a landing, but two hydraulic jacks were applied and rendered useless in tearing the iron monster from the frezen bed. A third failed a few days later and moving the meteorite then became so slow that before it could be embarked the Hope was compelled by the ice to retreat September 3, at Small Point. Joseph H. Manley also which date a large bear was seen on the summit of an iceberg and killed.

The vessel left Cape York on the 4th, and after three days of fog, reached Wilcox Head on the 7th. Mr. Bryan returned to Bath at seven | They found Prof. Tarr and party, all well and much valuable work was accomplished. They took them on tached to the midnight train. He re- board, touched at Uppernavik, landed the natives and reached Oreneak the oth. They found Burton and party all well and with extensive results from

their five weeks' work. They then embarked the Bartlett party with several tons of fossils and steamed to Goldhaven, where the Hope was trimmed for the homeward voyage. Crossing the strait to Cumberland sound, they encountered a heavy sea and lost a boat and some

minor articles. On September 11 they anchored in the winter harbor, where Putnam made magnetic and pendulum observations; they then embarked whalebone from the American station. Mr. Jensen and Rev. Mr. Peck, an English missionary to the sound, were both desirous of passage home, which was granted. The former in a winter sledge trip to Frobeshere bay found and brought out the Frobeshere anvil seen by Hall. This he presented to the party. He sailed early on the morning of the 13th, favorable wind prevailing the entire distance and the voyage to Sydney was made in seven days.

MONEY NEEDED

fo Provide Turkish Troops with Rations

CONSTANTINOPLE. Sept. 27 .- The military commander of Erzingjan has wired the war office urgently requesting the minister of war to send money with which to provide the troops with rations. Unless the necessary supplies of food are immediately provided, the pommander says, he will not undertake to gaswer for the conduct of the

troops in his district. It is reported that disturbances have

taken place at Kemanat.

HARVEY'S HARD HITS. Telling Blows Given the Gold Standard

at Chicago. W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin,"

talked to a large audience at the Auditorium, Chicago, on Saturday night, September 19, on the subject of free silver. In the course of his remarks he made some telling hits in support of hiz arguments for the free coinage of sil-

Sizes Up Gold and Silver.

"All the gold in the world available for use in money is \$4,000,000,000. If cast into one block it would only make a cube of 22 feet. All the silver in the world available for money is \$4,000,000,000 likewise. If cast into one block it would only make a cube of 35 feet. Under the law of bimetallism the two metals have never varied in commercial parity more than three per cent, and this slight fluctuation was the elasticity that the bimetallic system gave to our currency. From 1792 to 1850 the vorid's supply was two dollars of silver and one dollar of gold, or thirty-two ounces of silver to one of gold. From 1850 to 1873 this condition was more than reversed, and yet these violent fluctuations did not seem to have any perceptible effect on the commercial value of the two metals. The option of the debtor acted like the regulator on a steam engine. Sizes Up Gold and Silver.

tion of the debtor acted like the regulator on a steam engine.

"In 1873 coinage was left free to gold, but denied to silver. One of the main arteries of civilization was cut off. The debtor was limited to gold payments. Form that time until now the world's production has been sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, which could not be said of any 23 years previous to 1873. But, in spite of that fact, the metals have departed from commercial parity 50 per cent., while previous to 1873, with violent fluctuations in production, the variation was only three per cent. [Applause.]

People Have a Delasion.

People Have a Delusion. burned by the carelessness of an old Eskimo witch. Also visited Ignimul. The great fire stone of the Ryrites was secured, fragments of which for the law had made a bushel of wheat the was secured, fragments of which for years have served the native as flints, and have been used for lighting their fires.

At one of the villages they saw "Miss Bill," the Eskimo girl whom Mrs. Peary brought to the states for a year. She is now a matron with an establishment of her own.

Stamming north again, the steamer attempted to reach Cape Sabine, but was prevented by heavy ice filling was prevented by heavy ice filling their years of the states of the law had made a bushol of wheat the unit of wheat the law had made a bushol of wheat the unit of whom the delusion would be the law had made a bushol of wheat the unit of whom the was flattening to the law had made a bushol of wheat the unit of whom the delusion would be that the value of wheat was stationary, and side politicians. Throw aside these who have self interest in asking you for yourselves, and when you have studied civilization and the effects of the law on the prosperity of mankind we will then rear here an enduring republic. "It will no longer be a question of except Loos gold should remain what it is now, with all the hations scrambling for it. Then a single gold dollar would buy the destroyed, except Loos gold and a would buy the distance of wheat the walue of wheat was stationary, and saide politicians. Throw aside these who have self interest in asking you for your votes. Study this question for yourselves, and when you have studied civilization and the effects of the law on the prosperty to buy its gold.

"It will no longer be a question of except Loos gold and lar would buy the different of which was prevented by heavy ice filling the not of wheat the value of wheat was sationary, and saide politicians. Throw aside these who have self interest in asking you for your votes. Study this question for yourselves, and when you have studied civilization and the effects of the law on the prosperty to buy its golf of the state of the following the following the following the following when you have suff interest in asking you for your yourselves, an the law had made a bushel of

both metals before 1573 shifted to gold alone, and with silver made mere token money, there came a rise in the valle of gold. The debtor could no longer regulate the demand. Thereafter when value was expressed in terms of money it was to mean gold. The government, which had walked on two legs, had now to walk on one. Then came the decline in prices, for prices is the value of property expressed in money. The value of property as compared with money has declined and gold has gone up. The equivalent has followed the gold, as one tail follows the kite. [Applause.] both metals before 1873 shifted to gold alone, [Applause.]

"Falling prices require more and more property to pay debts. A debt contracted in 1881 for \$1,000 could have been paid, had not wheat declined, with 1,000 bushels of wheat. But with wheat declined it now quires 2,000 bushels of it to pay the same The effect of demonstrization, theredebt. The effect of demonstration, there-fore, is the confiscation of the property of debtors. With falling prices the merchant's goods are worth less than he paid for them, and the manufacturer cannot afford to work up his material. But for falling prices re taxes would have been collected, and the debts of the nation, and of the states, counties and cities would not have reached their present frightful projections of \$30, (60,600,00), when the total assessed value of ell the real and personal property in the

ited States is only \$24,000 (06,000, "When one is stripped of his possessions and cannot find the wherewithal to com-fort his family and to provide for his nat ural wants he becomes a desperate man. To say that he is a poor citizen but feebly exsay that he is a poor citizen out recovery ex-presses it. Such a condition creates a loss of pride. When the information comes to one, accustomed to the ownership of a home, that he is to lose that home after years of toil, and that information is conveyed to such a person's wife and family, who have worked hard and shared the toils and troubles of the husband and father who have worked hard and shared the toils and troubles of the husband and father— and all this coming upon them in some manner inexplainable—there come with it sadness, sorrow and distress. When tens of thousands in distress are multiplied into hundreds of thousands then there is that general feeling that comes as if some great chloroforming process had settled down upon the nation. In the midst of it all we hear the cry of the creditor: 'I ay in hones dollars, maintain your credit as a people.'
The people redouble their chergies. They are all honest. They want to do what is right, whether real or seeming, but the task of producing enough property to pur-chase the enhanced dollar is too great, and they finally surrender their posse-into the hands of their creditors.

Result Is Terrible.

"The result is terrible to the republic. Tenantry is rapidly increasing, so that in New York 34 per cent of the population rent their homes, and this condition is sweeping westward. With foreign credit-ors owning our lands, with increasing de-mand for pententiaries and lunatic asy-lunated asy-lunated asycides, everything portends the breaking down of our civilization. "The gold men say the Bland law of 1878 the bland law of 1878 country to the sil-

"The gold men say the Bland law of 1878 restored the legal tender quality to the stiver dollar, but that act did not open that mints or restore the debtor's option. It nominally restored the legal tender character of the silver dollar, but in fact did not do so. It provided for its legal tender except where otherwise provided in the contract. Such a provision delegated to the individual to say what was legal tender Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

money, whereas, before the government had dictated what was legal tender, and provided for it from both metals. The act of 1878 was taken advantage of by the money lender to flood the country with notes, bonds and mortgages, payable in gold, and since then billions of dollars of our delts have become payable in gold money of written contracts. The act of 1878 carried the act of 1873 from statutory law into the written contracts of the country. They were afraid the act of 1873 might be repealed, and they wished to clock themselves under the constitutional provision against the impairment of the obligation of contracts. The act of 1878 is worse than the act of 1878.

"We often hear the gold men boasting

manue some telling hits in support of air surpressions for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Harvey said:

"Man promotes his own interest by promoting the common good. Individual self-shness, crystallized into law, is the mother of anarchy and the death of republics. Therefore the present is the crucial test of American institutions. Money is the form of anarchy and the death of republics. Therefore the present is the crucial test of American institutions. Money is the following the common good. Individual self-shness, crystallized into law, is the mother of anarchy and the death of republics. Therefore the present is the crucial test of American institutions. Money is the following the following the following the following the following the following the head of the presentative money issued should not exceed in volume the quantity of redemption money in the country. So that, them are oppressive. If there are always encouraging the hoarding of wheat they would be repealed. If there are always encouraging the hoarding of wheat they would be repealed. If there are always encouraging the hoarding of wheat they would be repealed. If there are the normal requirements. We should see that more is made. A cattle man in Texas as many cattle as he pleased, the worth twice as much as it is now; the money dealers know the same econcernial and the worth twice as much as it is now; the money dealers know the same econcernial the worth twice as much as it is now; the money dealers know the same econcernial the worth twice as many cattle as he pleased, but everyone cannot coin all the mency is the wants. [Applause.]

"Bliestallism is the right to use either gold or silver for money, so that these netting the worth twice as the please of the money is a political to the cointry of the money in the country were destroyed, his herd would be exceeded to the propertion with each other. The wants [Applause.]

"Bliestallism is like a man with one like and the close of the propertion of the cointry of the propertion with each other. The

el of wheat as it used to, it will buy two.

"It is constantly claimed that under free coinage silver would run gold out of the country. Gold is not now in circulation to be run out. There is no gold in circulation among the people. It is in the bank vaults of the large cities. It is cornered. And the government is now at the mercy of those who own it. Silver was the money of the people, and circulated to the very pores of civilization, and it does now as token money, and no money is zppropriate to a republican people that does not thus circulate. [Applause.]

Effect on the Farmer.

"Now, in regard to the effect of free coin-

"Now, in regard to the effect of free coinage on the farmer, it is tree, as claimed, that a farmer can now buy as much calico and cotton cloth with 50 cents as he could that a farmer can now buy as much called and cotton cloth with 50 cents as he could before when wheat was 11 a bushel. But he cannot pay his taxes that way. It now takes two bushels and nearly three bushels of wheat to pay as much taxes as one bushel of wheat would have paid in 1873. Whereas 17,000 bushels of wheat would have paid the president's salary of £2,000 in 1873, it now requires 100,000 bushels of wheat to pay his salary of £0,000. And it was the same congress that increased the president's salary from £25,000 to £0,000 a year that demonetized silver. Official favorities and neglect of the rights of the producers have already come with despotsem. It now requires two and three times as much of your wheat to ride on a Fullman car or a street car as it did in 1873. Those things under the control of trusts will be held up in price and producers will suffer in the exchange of their property for them. [Applause.]

property for them. [Applause.] Selfishness Is a Serpent. Selfishness is a Serpent.

"Selfishness is a consuming fire that burns and destroys. It will destroy individual character and it will destroy fational character. Call it what you will, a dragon, an evil spirit, or a devil: it can be aptly termed a serpent, with its tail in India, and its body in Europe, and its head raised in once proud America. [Applause.] Will you fight it, citizens of Illinois? [Cries of yes, yes.] Then throw aside politicians. Throw aside those who

Steaming north again, the steamer attempted to reach Cape Sabine, but was prevented by heavy ice filling Smith sound, the site of the polar bonse, which was visited, and Port bonse, which was visited of Blinois. If all the pol go forward, step by step, testing questions by the principle of humanity, and we will make a race of great men and great womwill lead to a brighter and a bet-

> WAGES UNDER M'KINLEYISM. Evils Engendered by the Rule of Mo-

nopolists. Every workingman will appreciate the force of what was said by Mr. Bryan before the Building Trades council at

Mr. Bryan told the workers that the menace to labor to-day is to be found in the increasing army of the unemployed. The force of the remark will go home to every man who depends upon his earning capacity for his means of livelihood. Increase the number of unemployed belonging to any calling and the standing of the employed is thereby threatened. The employer is never slow to note the condition of the labor market and to regulate his wages

accordingly. Through the aid of their organiations workingmen in this country have maintained a wage which has enabled them to enjoy a reasonable degree of comfort. But with a constant addition to the ranks of the unemployed, labor unions

become ineffective. In the interest of themselves and their class, therefore, it is the duty of workingmen who are employed to prevent hose conditions which result in forced idleness, as Mr. Bryan said, is not inflicted on the human race by natural laws or by the act of the Creator. It is the result of evil legislation.

What has produced such a vast amount of idleness within the last four years? McKinleyism, which has built up monopoly, destroyed industrial competiion, and, by such destruction, has controlled not only the wages but the cost

of the necessaries of life. With the election of Bryan there will be no class legislation, no favored industries. There will be no corporations receiving large bounties from the government to make their business profitable, so that they may be able to contribute to the campaign funds of the republican party four years later. All industries will receive equal encouragement, and, with the repeal of laws which have contracted the currency of the country, there will be a period of prosperity in which every workingman will have his legitimate share .- St. Louis Re-

--- Why do Mr. Bryan's opponents get so angry with him for speaking if he is making such a guy of himself?-